

how much it struggled. After each feeding the bird became very much excited, swaying from side to side and bristling up all of its feathers, especially those of the crown and nape.

In spite of its crippled condition, the bittern showed great activity when left alone, and several times escaped from its box, which was left uncovered because of the bird's assumed helpless condition. The first time it not only climbed out of the box, but also managed to get down to the floor from the table upon which it was standing. Just how this was accomplished, with both wings and one leg broken, was not discovered since it remained quiet as long as any one was near. After the third day of its captivity, when it seemed to be losing in strength and lustre of plumage, and after Mr. Fuertes had made such studies as he desired, it was sent away to be mounted.

Allowing for six specimens from Florida, sixteen from Toronto, two from Michigan, and one each from Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Ohio, this is the twenty-eighth recorded specimen of Cory's Least Bittern. It is a female in good plumage, and shows none of the albinistic tendencies observed in so many of the previous specimens.

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF SANBORN COUNTY, SOUTHEAST-CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY STEPHEN SARGENT VISHER.

ONLY two lists of the birds of portions of eastern South Dakota have so far been published. 'Birds of the Coteau des Prairies' (the lake region of the northeastern corner) by C. E. McChesney,¹ and 'The Birds of Extreme Southeastern Dakota' by G. S. Agersborg.²

¹ One hundred species based on one year's work were given in 'Forest and Stream' for 1871. A more complete list of 152 species is to be found in Bulletin 5, United States Geological and Geological Survey of the Territories, 1875.

² A list, revised by W. W. Cooke, of 225 species observed mainly in the vicinity of Vermilion, in 'The Auk,' 1885.

The following list deals with an area which lies some fifty miles west of midway between the above mentioned regions. It is based on observations of the writer during the past fifteen years.

Sanborn County is located in the southeastern corner of central South Dakota. The Dakota or James river bisects it from north to south. It is a glaciated region, and in the main, a level plain except for the channel of the river and the main creeks. The rest of the area is poorly or not at all drained. There are hundreds of lake beds which contain water at certain seasons or throughout the year in wet periods. The largest and most permanent of these are Calahan Lake, twelve miles northeast of Forestburg, Kelley's Lake, five miles east of Forestburg, Artesian Lake, near the town of Artesian, Letcher Lake, near the town of Letcher, and Visher's Lake, near Forestburg. Long Lake, some five miles southwest of Forestburg, formerly was a great expanse of water. It has now been drained. None of these contain as much as a square mile of water.

The trees of the area are found in native groves along the river and the lower portions of the creeks and in small artificial groves scattered over the upland. The common species are the ash, elm, hackberry, boxelder, willow and cottonwood. Plum and choke-cherry thickets are frequent.

A large portion of the upland is at present cultivated, but there are considerable tracts along the streams and in the sandy region southwest of Forestburg which are still open. Forestburg is centrally located. Artesian is eleven miles east and Woonsocket is nine miles west on the C. M. & St. P. railroad. Letcher is ten miles southwest on another line of the same railroad. In size, the county is twenty-four miles square. The elevation of the area averages 1300 feet above sea level.

The most abundant birds of the treeless portions of the plains are the Western Meadowlark, Prairie Horned Lark, Upland Plover, Prairie Chicken, Marsh and Swainson's Hawks, Short-eared and Burrowing Owls, Sennett's Nighthawk, Bobolink, Cowbird, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Western Vesper Sparrow, Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Dickcissel, and Lark Bunting.

The birds most frequently found nesting in the upland are the Bob-white, Western Mourning Dove, Sparrow Hawk, Flicker,

Kingbird, Arkansas Kingbird, Traill's Flycatcher, Crow, Bronzed Grackle, Orchard Oriole, Goldfinch, Lark Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, White-rumped Shrike, Yellow Warbler, Catbird and Brown Thrasher.

In addition the following are common in the groves along the river: Black-crowned Night Heron, Western Red-tailed Hawk, Screech Owl, Cuckoos, Hairy and Downy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Rose-breasted Goshawk, Song Sparrow, Towhee, Western Yellowthroat and Western House Wren.

Species which nest plentifully about the ponds and the small lakes are the Eared Grebe, Franklin's Gull, Black Tern, Baldpate, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Pintail, Bittern, Virginia Rail, Sora, Coot, Wilson's Phalarope, Killdeer, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Thick-billed Red-wing. Kingfishers are numerous along the river. Several additional species nest on large lakes in adjacent counties.

A number of specimens of birds observed in Sanborn County and collected either there, or near Nemo in Hutchinson County, (also in the Dakota Valley, but lying a short distance south of Sanborn), or in other localities as far or further from the center of distribution of the species, have been submitted to the Biological Survey for verification. The identifications were chiefly made by H. C. Oberholser. It has been thought desirable to append in brackets the known data concerning some of these museum specimens.

1. **Æchomorphus occidentalis.** WESTERN GREBE.—A frequent migrant. [Hamlin County, Nov. 10, H. E. Lee who reports their nesting there.]

2. **Colymbus holbœlli.** HOLBÆLL'S GREBE.—A common migrant.

3. **Colymbus auritus.** HORNED GREBE.—Common during migrations.

4. **Colymbus nigricollis californicus.** EARED GREBE.—A common summer resident of the larger bodies of water.

5. **Podilymbus podiceps.** PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Breeds less abundantly than the Eared Grebe.

6. **Gavia immer.** LOON.—A tolerably common migrant.

7. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—A small number of these gulls are seen each spring and fall.

8. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL.—A common migrant.

9. **Larus franklini.** FRANKLIN'S GULL.—Large flocks are frequently seen during the summer. They seem to stray considerable distances away

from their nesting sites.—For example, we saw them one summer many times near Forestburg, though I believe none of them then nested within twenty miles.

10. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—Occasionally common during migrations.

11. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—Frequent in migrations.

12. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Breeds abundantly on all marshes and lakes, arrives April 20, departs in October.

13. *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—A tolerably common migrant during April and October.

14. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—An abundant migrant, passing in large flocks during April and late September and October.

15. *Mergus americanus*. MERGANSER.—A rather rare migrant.

16. *Mergus serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—A common migrant.

17. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—A common migrant, especially numerous along the Dakota river.

18. *Anas platyrhynchos*. MALLARD.—A very abundant migrant, and quite common as a breeder. Nests found. Mallards are occasionally seen late in February, but are not very abundant until late in March.

19. *Anas rubripes*. BLACK DUCK.—A rare migrant.

20. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.—A tolerably common migrant and probably a rare breeder.

21. *Mareca americana*. BALDPATE.—Abundant during migrations and tolerably common in summer.

22. *Nettion carolinense*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Abundant migrant and occasionally a rare breeder. Arrives early in April and early in September. Departs early in May and in November.

23. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—An abundant migrant and summer resident. By far the most abundant duck during the summer. Breeds on all ponds and bayous of rivers. Arrives late in April and leaves in November.

24. *Querquedula cyanoptera*. CINNAMON TEAL.—Tolerably common in the spring of 1901. Ordinarily a rare bird.

25. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—An abundant summer resident. Arrives about April first but not conspicuously abundant until the middle of the month.

26. *Dafla acuta*. PINTAIL.—The Pintail or "spike-tail" is the earliest duck. Until late in March it is the predominant species. It is a common breeder also.

27. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Only a few pairs breed along the Dakota river in this county.

28. *Marila americana*. REDHEAD.—An abundant migrant and a fairly common breeder. Arrives late in March and leaves late in October or November.

29. *Marila valisineria*. CANVAS-BACK.— A common migrant and tolerably common breeder. Associated with the Redheads.

30. *Marila marila*. SCAUP DUCK.— A common migrant.

31. *Marila affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.— An abundant migrant.

32. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.— A common migrant.

33. *Clangula clangula americana*. GOLDEN-EYE.— A rare migrant.

34. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUFFLE-HEAD.— A common migrant.

35. *Erisimatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK.— A very common summer resident. Because of their diving ability these ducks are safe and have nests even within the corporation limits of Artesian and Letcher, upon the lakes.

36. *Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*. SNOW GOOSE.— A very common migrant.

37. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.— An abundant migrant. Sometimes seen as late as early June.

38. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.— A common migrant. The first goose to appear in the spring.

39. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHINS'S GOOSE.— A very common migrant. Rarely seen in the same flock with the larger subspecies.

40. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.— A common migrant. During the spring of 1905 two of these birds remained on Calahan Lake from mid-April to mid-May.

41. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. BITTERN.— An abundant breeder. Arrives late in April and leaves late in September.

42. *Ixobrychus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.— Occasional; a rare breeder.

43. *Ardea herodias herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.— A common migrant and a rare breeder.

44. *Butorides virescens virescens*. GREEN HERON.— Nests commonly along the river.

45. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.— Until 1903 a colony of about two hundred nests was maintained in an ash grove about two miles south of Forestburg. The creation of a 'park' resulted in the desertion of this site and the establishment of a heronry in a scrub oak grove about five miles down stream. The herons from this colony daily spread over a large area. They went at least 15 miles up stream and more than 12 miles east, and as far west.

46. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE.— A rare migrant.

47. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE.— Abundant in migrations and a tolerably common breeder. Nests found. The call of the crane is one of the most memorable of bird calls.

48. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.— Abundant migrant and common breeder.

49. *Porzana carolina*. SORA.— An abundant breeder.

50. *Fulica americana*. COOT.— An exceedingly abundant breeder. In the fall thousands spend several weeks on Visser's Lake.

51. *Lobipes lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.— Rare migrant, specimens taken.

52. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.— An abundant migrant and breeder.
53. *Recurvirostra americana*. AVOCET.— A rare migrant.
54. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.— An abundant migrant.
55. *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.— A common migrant.
56. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.— A tolerably common migrant. [Vermilion, May 10.]
57. *Pisobia maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.— An abundant migrant.
58. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— A common migrant.
59. *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.— A tolerably common migrant.
60. *Pisobia bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.— A tolerably common migrant.
61. *Pisobia minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.— A common migrant.
62. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.— A fairly common migrant.
63. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.— Very rare.
64. *Limosa hæmastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.— I have seen only one individual, near Artesian, July 10, 1903.
65. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.— A very common migrant.
66. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.— An abundant migrant.
67. *Helodromas solitarius solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.— In matter of numbers only a common migrant; but during May, July and August, one or two may be seen on almost every body of water. [Nemo, Sept. 1.]
68. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. WESTERN WILLET.— A common migrant.
69. *Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.— Nests abundantly throughout the county. I do not believe it is notably less common than ten years ago.
70. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.— An abundant migrant. This sandpiper is the one seen frequently along the river. It nests tolerably commonly. I have caught downy young.
71. *Squatarola squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.— Occasionally a common migrant.
72. *Charadrius dominicus dominicus*. GOLDEN PLOVER.— Occasionally a common migrant.
73. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.— A very abundant summer resident. Arrives before the middle of March and departs in November.
74. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.— Common migrant.
75. *Ægialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER.— A tolerably common migrant.

76. *Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—I saw a flock of eight of these birds May 30, 1905.

77. *Colinus virginianus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—A fairly abundant resident. An occasional particularly severe winter decimates their number.

78. *Tympanuchus americanus americanus*. PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—An abundant resident.

79. *Pediocetes phasianellus campestris*. PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.—This grouse replaces the Prairie Chicken, in the wide, sandy stretch southwest of Forestburg. The grayish epaulettes of the young are conspicuous as they alight. Quite abundant everywhere in winter.

80. *Zenaidura macroura marginella*. WESTERN MOURNING DOVE.—An abundant summer resident. I have found nests on the ground several times. [Nemo, Aug. 14.]

81. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Seen occasionally during the summer, and more frequently in September.

82. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Abundant from early March to the coming of winter.

83. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—A tolerably common migrant.

84. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Rare, during migrations.

85. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—Rare migrant.

86. *Buteo borealis calurus*. WESTERN RED-TAIL.—A common breeder.

87. *Buteo borealis krideri*. KRIDER'S HAWK.—A common migrant.

88. *Buteo lineatus lineatus*. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—A rare migrant.

89. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Breeds abundantly. Arrives early in April and departs in October.

90. *Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Seen twice during the summer. Collected near Pierre by H. E. Lee.

91. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*.—ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Common migrant and tolerably common in winter near the woods.

92. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*. FERRUGINEUS ROUGH-LEG.—Abundant migrant and common in winter. More a bird of the open than the preceding.

93. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Common during the winter.

94. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Rare winter visitant.

95. *Falco mexicanus*. PRAIRIE FALCON.—Common except in mid-summer.

96. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—Occasional migrant.

97. *Falco columbarius columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—A tolerably common migrant.

98. *Falco sparverius sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Breeds abundantly.

99. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. OSPREY.— One was clearly seen flying down the river October 15, 1905.
100. *Asio wilsonianus*. LONG-EARED OWL.— Abundant migrant and an occasional resident.
101. *Asio flammeus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.— Abundant except in the winter, when it is rare. Nests found.
102. *Otus asio asio*. SCREECH OWL.— An abundant resident. Nests found.
103. *Bubo virginianus pallescens*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.— Very common in winter.
104. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.— Irregularly common in winter, especially in February.
105. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*. BURROWING OWL.— An abundant summer resident. There are but few prairie dog towns in this county. Most of these owls here nest in deserted badger holes.
106. *Coccyzus americanus americanus*. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.— Nests commonly, arriving about May 15 and leaving Sept. 1.
107. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.— Somewhat less common than the Yellow-billed.
108. *Ceryle alcyon alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.— Breeds commonly along the river. Absent only during the period of ice.
109. *Dryobates villosus villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Common in winter, and occasionally seen in summer in woods along the river. [Menno, Aug. 21.]
110. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.— A common resident in the Dakota Valley. [Pierre, Dec. 10. H. E. Lee. Mouth of Cheyenne River, Aug. 26.]
111. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.— A tolerably common migrant, during the latter half of April.
112. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.— A common migrant and tolerably common breeder.
113. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. NORTHERN FLICKER.— An abundant resident late in March to October. Decidedly the most common woodpecker outside of the river valley.
114. *Colaptes cafer collaris*. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.— Rare visitor. I collected one of a pair April 5, 1912.
115. *Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*. SENNETT'S NIGHTHAWK.— An abundant summer resident.
116. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.— Rare. Occasionally breeds.
117. *Archilochus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.— Breeds where there is honeysuckle. Not seen elsewhere.
118. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD.— An abundant summer resident from May 8 to September.
119. *Tyrannus verticalis*. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.— Abundant in summer especially about the small groves and 'tree claims' of the prairies.

120. *Sayornis phoebe*. PHOEBE.—Tolerably common migrant and rare breeder.

121. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Rare migrant.

122. *Myiochanes virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—Tolerably common breeder.

123. *Empidonax traillii alorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER.—Breeds abundantly in the willow thickets along the streams. [Forestburg, Aug. 10, Evarts, Aug. 6.]

124. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Tolerably common summer resident. (Evarts, Aug. 7.)

125. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—An abundant resident.

126. *Otocoris alpestris leucolæma*. DESERT HORNED LARK.—Abundant in hard winters. (Mr. Oberholser identified one specimen, collected in February in Hutchinson county, as *O. a. entymia*.)

127. *Pica pica hudsonia*. MAGPIE.—Common along the river in winter.

128. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. BLUE JAY.—Abundant except in winter. Occasionally winters.

129. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. RAVEN.—Tolerably common during the fall of 1906.

130. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. CROW.—Abundant resident.

131. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. BOBOLINK.—An abundant summer resident, May 5 to Sept. 1, though rare after Aug. 1.

132. *Molothrus ater ater*. COWBIRD.—Abundant from April to September.

133. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—Numerous in the marshes which have cat-tails and reeds.

134. *Agelaius phœniceus fortis*. THICK-BILLED RED-WING.—Breeds abundantly in marshes and in willows at water's edge. Arrives about the middle of March and leaves late in November. (Mr. Oberholser labeled my midsummer specimens as *A. p. arctolegus*. Forestburg, Aug. 10.)

135. *Sturnella neglecta*. WESTERN MEADOWLARK.—One of the most abundant of prairie birds from mid-April to November. Occasionally an individual winters.

136. *Icterus spurius*. ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Abundant in the summer, especially in the willow groves along the river. May 1 to July 31.

137. *Icterus galbula*. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—A common summer resident especially in the town of Woodsocket.

138. *Icterus bullocki*. BULLOCK'S ORIOLE.—An occasional fall migrant. [Menno, Aug. 24.]

139. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—A common migrant March and April, October and November. [Vermilion, April.]

140. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.— Abundant from March 15 to October.
141. *Herperiphona vespertina vespertina*. EVENING GROSBK.— Rare winter visitant.
142. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. CROSSBILL.— Rare migrant.
143. *Acanthis linaria linaria*. REDPOLL.— Common during the winter months about the groves.
144. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*. GOLDFINCH.— Abundant during the summer, May 1, — October. Occasionally winters.
145. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.— Tolerably common migrant, and occasionally common in winter.
146. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.— Abundant some winters, but rare others.
147. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.— Abundant from September to April.
148. *Calcarius ornatus*. CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR.— Abundant from late March to October. Nests found.
149. *Rhynchophanes mccowni*. MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR.— A tolerably common migrant and seemingly a rare breeder.
150. *Poœcetes gramineus confinis*. WESTERN VESPER SPARROW.— An abundant breeder, April to September. [Forestburg, July 15.]
151. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNAH SPARROW.— A tolerably common breeder. Abundant in migrations, late in April and mid-September. [Vermilion, May.]
152. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*. WESTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW.— A rare migrant. [Menno, April.]
153. *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.— Abundant from late April till early September. [Menno, Aug. 15.]
154. *Passerherbulus henslowi occidentalis*. WESTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.— A tolerably frequent migrant.
155. *Passerherbulus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW.— Tolerably common migrant; a rare breeder.
156. *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. LARK SPARROW.— Nests rather commonly in dying tree claims.
157. *Zonotrichia querula*. HARRIS'S SPARROW.— An abundant migrant.
158. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.— A common migrant.
154. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— A very common migrant.
160. *Spizella monticola ochracea*. WESTERN TREE SPARROW.— The most abundant sparrow of the thickets from November to April. [Menno, Dec. 27.]
161. *Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Nests not infrequently.

162. *Spizella pallida*. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.— Plentiful in migrations. Frequently nests.
163. *Spizella pusilla arenacea*. WESTERN FIELD SPARROW.— Nests commonly in the roughest areas. [Vermilion, June.]
164. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.— Plentiful in migrations. Occasionally present almost, if not quite, all winter.
165. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.— Abundant migrant. Plentiful in summer along the wooded streams.
166. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.— Regular migrant.
167. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.— Rare in the summer, frequent in migrations.
168. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.— Irregular migrant.
169. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.— Nests commonly.
170. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*. ARCTIC TOWHEE.— Plentiful in migrations.
171. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.— Abundant in groves from early May to early September. [Menno, June 10.]
172. *Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— An uncommon summer visitor.
173. *Passerina amoena*. LAZULI BUNTING.— An occasional or accidental visitor. One certainly seen along the river in May, 1905.
174. *Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.— Very abundant during June and July.
175. *Calamospiza melanocorys*. LARK BUNTING.— This species was a plentiful summer resident of this county during the dry years of the nineties. Since 1900 they have bred but infrequently here.
176. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.— A rare May and June visitor.
177. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.— Plentiful in summer, about the towns.
178. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.— Nests in colonies under the eaves of barns. Locally abundant.
179. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.— This is the best known swallow as it nests in all barns.
180. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.— An abundant migrant and a rare breeder.
181. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.— Breeds in large colonies along the river.
183. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.— Breeds in small colonies in cut banks along roads and streams, quite frequent.
183. *Bombycilla garrula*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.— Irregular during autumn, winter and spring.
184. *Bombycilla cedorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.— Uncommon migrant; occasionally seen all summer.

185. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Common in winter.
186. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Breeds in most tree claims. [Forestburg, Aug. 15.]
187. *Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO.—A common migrant. [Cheyenne Agency, Aug. 12.]
188. *Vireosylva gilva gilva*. WARBLING VIREO.—To be found in many groves in summer.
189. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—A very common migrant.
190. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—A rare migrant. [Menno, April].
191. *Vermivora peregrina*. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—A rare migrant. [Menno, May?]
192. *Dendroica æstiva æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—Found abundantly everywhere about groves.
193. *Dendroica cærulescens cærulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—A fairly common migrant.
194. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—An abundant migrant.
195. *Dendroica magnolia*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—A common migrant.
196. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—An uncommon migrant.
197. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREADED WARBLER.—A rare migrant. [Menno, May?]
198. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—An abundant migrant. [Menno, May?]
199. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—An uncommon migrant.
200. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.—A common migrant.
201. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—A regular migrant.
202. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH.—Common in spring and fall along the streams. Seen once in July. [Menno, May.]
203. *Oporornis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—A rare migrant.
204. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. WESTERN YELLOW-THROAT.—The 'witchitee-bird' nests in thickets about water quite generally, in this area. Mr. Oberholser labelled two specimens as *G. t. brachidactyla*. [Menno, June 10, Aug. 30.]
205. *Icteria virens virens*. YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—An uncommon visitor. Breeds rarely.
206. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—A common migrant.
207. *Setophaga ruticilla*. REDSTART.—Abundant migrant and rare breeder.

208. **Anthus rubescens.** PIPIT.— A common migrant.
209. **Anthus spraguei.** SPRAGUE'S PIPIT.— This bird is always seen and heard in migrations, especially common during the autumn.
210. **Dumetella carolinensis.** CATBIRD.— An abundant breeder in all thickets.
211. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER.— Plentiful in summer.
212. **Troglodytes ædon parkmani.** WESTERN HOUSE WREN.— Breeds abundantly along the rivers and about the towns. [Menno, Aug. 24.]
213. **Nannus hiemalis hiemalis.** WINTER WREN.— A rare migrant. [Menno, April 14.]
214. **Cistothorus stellaris.** SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.— Several nests found; quite common.
215. **Telmatoodytes palustris iliacus.** PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.— Rare migrant and occasional breeder.
216. **Certhia familiaris americana.** BROWN CREEPER.— A common migrant. Rare in winter.
217. **Sitta carolinensis carolinensis.** WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— A tolerably common migrant. [Menno, February 15.]
218. **Sitta canadensis.** RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.— A rare migrant.
219. **Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis.** LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE.— Common except in mid-summer. Nests rarely. [Menno, September 2.]
220. **Regulus satrapa satrapa.** GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.— A tolerably common migrant.
221. **Regulus calendula calendula.** RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.— A common migrant.
222. **Hylocichla mustelina.** WOOD THRUSH.— A fairly common migrant. Breeds occasionally.
223. **Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola.** WILLOW THRUSH.— Common in migrations.
224. **Hylocichla aliciaë aliciaë.** GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.— A common migrant.
225. **Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni.** OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.— A common migrant.
226. **Hylocichla guttata pallasi.** HERMIT THRUSH.— A rare or accidental migrant.
227. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius.** ROBIN.— Breeds abundantly in the towns. Rare elsewhere.
228. **Sialia sialis sialis.** BLUEBIRD.— Nests irregularly. Sometimes common in migrations.